

# North Carolina Standard.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY MUST BE PRESERVED.

VOLUME XIV.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1847.

Number 684.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
**WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD is published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. In no instance will the paper be sent, unless the money for the same has been received. Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines, will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion, those of greater length in proportion. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

## COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
RALEIGH, DECEMBER 2, 1847.

SIR: I send you herewith, the Report of the Comptroller of Public Accounts, made according to Law, for the year ending 31st October last, and request that you print two hundred and fifty copies thereof, and deliver the same at this Office, for the next General Assembly; and, that the Editors of the Raleigh Register and N. C. Standard will give it one insertion in their respective papers.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. R. GALES, Esq.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,  
RALEIGH, N. C., DECEMBER 1st, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, passed at the Session of 1836 & '37, entitled "An Act concerning the Comptroller's Office," I have the honor to hand you herewith, a Report, exhibiting the Receipts and Disbursements at the Public Treasury of North Carolina, from the 1st day of November, 1846, to the 31st day of October, 1847, both days inclusive.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
WM. F. COLLINS, Comp.

His Exc'y. W. A. GRAHAM, Gov. N. C.

CHARLES L. HINTON, Treasurer of the Literary Fund, in act with President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

DR.

1846. To balance due President and Directors of the Literary Fund on the 1st day of Nov. 1846, \$127,319 63

Cash received as Entries of vacant lands, during this month, 1825 49

Cash received of T. H. Wright, Cashier of Bank of Cape Fear, at Wilmington, dividend of 3 per cent declared on Shares held in said Bank of Cape Fear, by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, 15 966 00

Dec. 1. Cash received as entries of vacant lands this month, 3,352 71

Cash received as principal on loans made by the Literary Board, 4,139 50

Cash as interest on loans by the Literary Board, 968 68

Cash received of Gov. Graham, Pres. Ex Off. of Literary Board, being amt. rec'd from the county of Chatham on account of Deaf and Dumb School, 150 00

1847. Jan. Cash received as entries of vacant lands this month, 1053 05

Cash rec'd of Gov. Graham, President Ex Off. of Literary Board, being principal on Bonds of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., held by the Literary Board, 8,500 00

Cash rec'd of Charles Dewey, Cashier, being a dividend on Stock held in said Bank by the President and Directors of Literary Fund, 20,108 00

Cash rec'd of Gov. Graham, Pres. Ex Off. of the Literary Board, as interest on Bonds of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co. endorsed by the State, and held by the Literary Board, 4,899 00

Cash rec'd of Gov. Graham, Pres. ex off. of Lit. Bd. being interest collected on Bonds of Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Co. held by Lit. Bd., 4,110 00

Cash rec'd of Gov. Graham, Pres. ex off. of Lit. Bd. being amt. rec'd of the County of Guilford and Davidson, in support of Deaf and Dumb School, 300 00

Feb'y. Cash rec'd entries vacant lands this month, 601 24

March. Cash rec'd entries vacant lands this month, 145 00

Cash rec'd of George McNeill, being dividend No. 25, of 1 per cent. declared on 650 Shares of Stock held in the Cape Fear Navigation Co. by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, 650 00

Cash rec'd of Andrew Joyner, President Roanoke Nav. Co. being dividend No. 15 on 500 Shares of Stock held in said Co. by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, 1,375 00

April. Cash rec'd entries of vacant land this month, 267 38

May. Cash rec'd entries of vacant land this month, 461 90

Cash rec'd Wm. H. Jones, being a dividend of 3 per cent. declared on 5332 shares of Stock held in Bank of Cape Fear, by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, 15,966 00

June. Cash rec'd entries of vacant land this month, 142 64

July. Cash rec'd entries of vacant land this month, 325 20

Cash received A. H. Sanford, Sheriff of Catawba County, being a tax collected on Retailers of Spirits, 18 80

Cash rec'd Gov. Graham, Pres. ex off. of Literary Board, being amt. p'd over to the Lit. Bd. by the Counties of Martin, Rowan and Hyde, for Deaf and Dumb School, 300 00

Cash rec'd Gov. Graham, Pres. ex off. of Literary Board as principal on Bonds due said Board, 3,000 00

Cash rec'd Gov. Graham, Pres. Ex Off. of Literary Board as interest collected on Bonds due said Board, 25 33

Cash rec'd of Charles Dewey, Cashier, of the Bank of the State, being dividend 24 of 44 per cent. declared on 5027 shares of Stock held in said Bank by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, 21,354 75

Aug. Cash rec'd on entries of vacant lands this month, 310 94

Cash rec'd for Tavern Tax from Sheriffs, being a tax collected on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, 233 12

Cash rec'd as entries of vacant lands this month, 490 35

Cash rec'd for Tavern Tax, from Sheriffs, this month, being amt. collected on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, 3,021 40

Cash rec'd of Gov. Graham, Pres. Ex Off. of Literary Board, as interest collected on Bonds of the Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Co. held by Literary Board and endorsed by the State, 4050 00

Cash rec'd of Gov. Graham, President Ex Off. of Literary Board, as interest on loan by Bridge and other accounts in Hyde County, 133 80

W. R. Gales, being for expenses of the Literary Board, in attending sale of Swamp Lands, 200 00

Thomas J. Lemay, printing done by order of the Literary Board, 1 50

Cash paid the following Counties for Common Schools:

Anson County, 792 00

Beaufort " 627 00

Cleveland " 405 00

Cumberland " 802 00

Franklin " 541 00

Granville " 937 00

Greene " 330 00

Guilford " 1107 00

May Hyde " 41 00

Iredell " 897 00

Johnston " 562 00

Randolph " 753 00

Bladen " 407 00

Burke " Fall 1846 537 71

Cabarrus " Spring 1847 513 00

Carteret " " 369 00

Edgecomb " " 778 00

Haywood " " 298 00

Lenoir " " 375 00

Martin " " 398 00

McDowell " " 292 00

Mockburg " " 902 00

Nash " " 462 00

Onslow " " 393 00

Pasquotank " " 453 00

Person " " 493 00

Wake " " 1005 00

New Hanover " " 658 00

Washington " " 236 00

June. W. W. Hayman, for surveying Turnpike Road from Long Ridge to Pungo Lake, on the Lands belonging to the State, by directions of the Literary Board, 39 00

Thomas J. Broughton & Son, advertising sale of Public Lands, 37 50

H. Dimmock, advertising sale of Swamp Lands, 13 60

John M. Morehead, one of the members of the Literary Board, his expenses in attending the meetings of the same at Raleigh, also for attending sale of Swamp Lands, 105 75

June. Wm. W. Holden, Editor of the Standard, advertising distribution of Common School Fund, April and Oct. Dividends, 13 50

The following Counties for Common Schools, viz:

Brunswick County 271 00

Caldwell " 725 00

Caswell " 725 00

Chatham " 863 00

Columbus " 915 00

Craven " 682 00

Currituck " Fall 1846 358 00

Duplin " Spring 1847 569 00

do. " 569 00

Hertford " " 37 377 00

Jones " " 233 00

Montgomery " " 310 00

Northampton " " 543 00

Pitt " " 319 00

Stanly " " 288 00

Surry " " 878 00

W. D. Cook, part of compensation as Teacher of the Deaf and Dumb for '47 A. G. Dickerson, services of hands engaged in survey of Turnpike Road from Long Ridge to Pungo Lake Canal, 30 00

Henry W. Graham, Secretary of Literary, being expenses of the members of said Board from March 31, 1847, to July 1, 1847, 240 00

July. Paid the following Counties for Common Schools, viz:

Ashe County, 444 00

Catawba, 622 50

Cherokee, 212 00

Macon, 289 00

Robeson, 928 00

Wayne, 576 00

Wilkes, 675 00

Richmond, 440 00

Buncombe, 586 00

Camden, 306 00

Chatham, 319 00

Halifax, 800 00

Lincoln, 622 50

Perquimans, 378 00

Rutherford, 831 00

Warren, 589 00

Paid A. C. Dickerson part of his compensation in constructing a Turnpike Road through the Public Swamp Lands, as by order of the Literary Board, 600 00

Paid W. H. Mayhew, for advertising Sale of Swamp Lands, also publishing distribution of Common School Fund, 9 60

Paid Dabney Cosby & Sons, Contractors for Building Deaf and Dumb Asylum, being amount now due them for work as per contract with the Literary Board, 3,000 00

Paid Wm. D. Cooke, Principal in Deaf and Dumb School, being in part compensation for 24 poor pupils attached to said Institution, 950 00

Oct. Cash paid the following Counties for Common Schools, viz:

Rockingham, Fall div. '47, 1094 82

Yancey, " Spring " 358 00

Paid expenses of the Literary Board from 1st July 1847, to 2nd October 1847, 120 00

Balance, \$106,830 81

\$143,045 29

\$249,876 10

RECAPITULATION.

The following shows the disbursements from the Literary Fund from November 1, 1846, to Oct. 31, 1847, inclusive, viz:

Common Schools, 96,511 37

Expenses and compensation of the Literary Board, 1,013 00

Swamp Lands, 852 50

Education of the Deaf and Dumb, 3,439 00

Building Deaf and Dumb Asylum, part, 3,000 00

Floral College, 2,000 00

Printing by order Literary Board, 15 00

Balance, \$106,830 81

\$143,045 29

\$249,876 10

(To be continued.)

Gen. Taylor. The New Orleans Bee of 22d ult. states that a highly important law suit will require the presence of General Taylor in Mississippi on the first Monday (the 6th) of December. There was, therefore, but little doubt that he would reach New Orleans during the last week of this month.

The General, accompanied by Gen. Wool, left Monterey on the 8th November, inspecting the post en route, and had reached Mer on the 13th, and was hourly expected at the Brass when the *Edith* Charleston Courier.

Capt. Clark. In another column will be found a letter from Lieut. Sears, giving an account of the gallant conduct of Capt. Clark, of the 12th Infantry, at an opportunity of doing justice to our young friend, who is as amiable and worthy in private life, as he is faithful and valiant in the field. Wm. Com.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate  
and of the House of Representatives:

The annual meeting of Congress is always an interesting event. The Representatives of the States and of the people come fresh from their constituents to consult together with the common good. After an existence of near three-fourths of a century as a free and independent republic, the problem no longer remains to be solved, whether man is capable of self-government. The success of our admirable system is a conclusive refutation of the theories of those in other countries who maintain that "a favor of few are born to rule, and that the mass of mankind must be governed by force. Subject to no arbitrary or hereditary authority, the people are the only sovereigns recognized by our constitution. Numerous emigrants of every lineage and language, attracted by the civil and religious freedom we enjoy, and by our happy condition, annually crowd to our shores, and transfer their heart, not less than their allegiance, to the country whose dominion belongs alone to the people.

No country has been so much favored, or should acknowledge with deeper reverence the manifestations of Divine protection. An all-wise Creator has directed and guarded us in our infant struggle for freedom, and has constantly watched over our surprising progress, until we have become one of the great nations of the earth.

It is in a country thus favored, and under a government in which the executive and legislative branches hold their authority for limited periods, alike from the people, and where all are responsible to their respective constituencies, that it is again my duty to communicate with Congress upon the state of the Union, and the present condition of public affairs.

During the past year the most gratifying proofs are presented that our country has been blessed with a wide-spread and universal prosperity. There has been no period since the government was founded, when all the industrial pursuits of our people have been so successful. In the branches of commerce and business has received a fairer and better reward. From our abundance we have been enabled to perform the pleasing duty of furnishing food for the starving millions of less favored countries.

In the enjoyment of the bounties of Providence at home, such as we are, to the lot of any people, it is cause of congratulation, that our intercourse with all the Powers of the earth, except Mexico, continues to be of an amicable character.

It has ever been our cherished policy to cultivate peace and good will with all nations; and this policy has been steadily pursued by me.

No change has taken place in our relations with Mexico since the adjournment of the last Congress. The war in which the United States were forced to engage with the government of that country still continues.

It is sufficient on the present occasion to say, that the wanton violation of the rights of persons and property of our citizens committed by Mexico, her repeated acts of bad faith, through a long series of years, and her disregard of solemn treaties, have been the cause of our injury to our citizens, not only constituted ample cause of war on our part, but were of such an aggravated character as would have justified us before the whole world in resorting to this extreme remedy.

With an anxious desire to avoid a rupture between the two nations, we followed for years to assert our clear rights by force, and continued to seek redress for the wrongs we had suffered by amicable negotiation, in the hope that Mexico might yield to pacific councils and the demands of justice.

In this hope we were disappointed. Our minister of peace sent to Mexico was insultingly rejected. The Mexican government refused over and over again to adjust itself by the act of the republic of Mexico; and finally, under wholly unjustifiable pretenses, involved the two countries in war, by invading the territory of the State of Texas, striking the first blow, and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil.

Though the United States were the aggrieved nation, Mexico commenced the war, and we were compelled, in self-defense, to repel the invader, and to vindicate the national honor and interests by prosecuting it with vigor until we could obtain a just and honorable peace.

On learning that hostilities had commenced by Mexico, I promptly communicated that fact, accompanied with a succinct statement of our other causes of complaint against Mexico, to Congress; and that body, by the act of the thirteenth of May, 1846, declared that "by the act of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States"—this act declaring "the war to exist by the act of the republic of Mexico," and making provisions for its prosecution "to a speedy and successful termination." It was passed with great unanimity by Congress, there being but two negative votes in the Senate, and but fourteen in the House of Representatives.

The existence of the war having thus been declared by Congress, it became my duty, under the constitution and the laws, to conduct and prosecute it. That duty has been performed; and though, at every stage of its progress, I have manifested a willingness to terminate it by a just peace, Mexico has refused to accede to any terms which could be accepted by the United States, consistently with the national honor and interest.

The rapid and brilliant success of our arms, and the vast extent of the enemy's territory which had been overrun and conquered, closed the last session of Congress, were fully known to that body. Since that time, the war has been prosecuted with increased energy, and I am gratified to state with a success which commands universal admiration. History presents no parallel of so many glorious victories achieved in so short a period.

Our army, regulars and volunteers, have covered themselves with imperishable honors. Whenever and wherever our forces have encountered the enemy, though he was in vastly superior numbers, and often entrenched in fortified positions of his own selection, and of great strength, he has been defeated. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our officers and men, regulars and volunteers, for their gallantry, discipline, indomitable courage and perseverance, all seeking the post of danger, and vying with each other in deeds of noble daring.

While every patriot's heart must exult, and a just national pride animate every bosom, in beholding the high proofs of courage, consummate military skill, steady discipline, and humanity to the vanquished enemy, exhibited by our gallant army, the nation is called to mourn over the loss of many brave officers and soldiers who have fallen in defence of their country's honor and interests.

The brave dead, nobly discharging their duty, and with their country's flag waving triumphantly in the face of the foe. Their patriotic deeds are justly appreciated, and will long be remembered by their grateful countrymen. The parental care of the government to their surviving families, and the aid extended to their surviving families.

Shortly after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, the gratifying intelligence was received of the signal victory of Buena Vista and of the fall of the city of Vera Cruz, and with it the strong castle of San Juan de Ulloa, by which it was defended. Believing that after these and other successes, so honorable to our arms and so disastrous to Mexico, the period was propitious to afford her another opportunity, if she thought proper to embrace it, to enter into negotiations for peace, a commissioner was appointed to proceed to the headquarters of our army, with full powers to enter upon negotiations, and to

conclude a just and honorable treaty of peace. He was not directed to make any new overtures of peace, but was the bearer of a despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, in reply to one received from the latter of the twenty-second of February, 1847, in which the Mexican government was informed of his appointment, and of his presence at the headquarters of our army, and that he was invested with full powers to conclude a definitive treaty of peace, when over the Mexican government might signify its desire to do so. While I was unwilling to subject the United States to another indignity refusal, I was yet resolved that the evils of the war should not be protracted a day longer than might be rendered absolutely necessary by the Mexican government.

Care was taken to give no intimation to the commissioner which could in any way interfere with our military operations, or relax our energies in the prosecution of the war. He possessed no authority in any manner to control these operations. He was authorized to exhibit his instructions to the General in command of the army; and in the event of a treaty being concluded and ratified on the part of Mexico, he was directed to give him notice of that fact. On the happening of such contingency, and on receiving notice thereof, the General in command was instructed by the Secretary of State to suspend further active military operations, and to suspend the execution of his instructions were given with a view to internecine hostilities, until the treaty thus ratified by Mexico could be transmitted to Washington, and receive the sanction of the government of the United States.

The commissioner was also directed, on reaching the city of Vera Cruz, to the General in command of the despatch which he bore from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and, on receiving it, the General was instructed by the Secretary of War to cause it to be transmitted to the commander of the Mexican forces, with a request that it might be delivered to the Mexican government.

The commissioner did not reach the headquarters of the army until after another brilliant victory had crowned our arms at Cerro Gordo.

The despatch which he bore from the Secretary of War to the General in command of the army was received by that officer, then at Jalapa, on the seventh day of May, 1847, together with the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, having been transmitted to him from Vera Cruz. The commissioner arrived at the headquarters of the army a few days afterwards.

His presence with the army and his diplomatic character were united to the lot of any people, it is cause of congratulation, that our intercourse with all the Powers of the earth, except Mexico, continues to be of an amicable character.

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